

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861.

NO. 28.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

BY AUTHORITY.

  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 40.]

AN ACT to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties hereinafter imposed by law on the articles hereinbefore mentioned, and on such as may now be exempted from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein-mentioned and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First, on raw sugar, commonly called molasses or brown sugar, and on sugar not advanced above the name of sugar, Dutch sugar, brown sugar, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on refined sugar or sugar cane molasses, or concentrated molasses, one cent per pound; on two cents per pound and on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the name of sugar, sixteen and one-half cents per pound; on refined sugar, whether loaf, lump, crystallized, or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are fine, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound; on molasses, five cents per gallon; *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or molado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated molado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States. On all teas, fifteen cents per pound; on almonds, four cents per pound; shell almonds, six cents per pound; on brimstone, crede, three dollars per ton; on brimstone, in rolls, six dollars per ton; on coffee, of all kinds, four cents per pound; on cocoons, three cents per pound; on cocoons leaves and cocoons shells, two cents per pound; on coffee prepared or manufactured, eight cents per pounds; on chocolate, two cents per pound; and on chiochi ground, two cents per pound; and slate, six cents per pound; on cassia buds, fifteen cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty cents per pound; on cloves, eight cents per pound; on cassia pepper, ground, eight cents per pound; on currants, five cents per pound; on erg, three cents per pound; on ginger root, two cents per pound; on jujubes, ten cents per pound; on prunes, five cents per pound; on raisins, five cents per pound; on unmanufactured Russia hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manila and other hemp, twenty dollars per ton; on lead, in pigs, one-half cent per pound; on lead, one-half cent per pound; on bear-bone of sofa, one cent per pound; on sal soda, one-half cent per pound; on caustic soda, one cent per pound; on chloride of lime, thirty cents per one hundred pounds; on sulphate, crede, one cent per pound, refined, or partially refined, two cents per pound; on turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on oil of cloves, seventy cents per pound; on brandy, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound; on brandy distilled from grain, or other materials, fifty cents per gallon; on gum copal, and other gums, resinous substances used for the same or similar purposes as gum copal, ten cents per pound.

See 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinbefore mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On arrow-root, twenty per centum ad valorem; on ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty per centum ad valorem; on limes, oranges, bananas, and plantains, twenty per centum ad valorem; on Peruvian bark, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on quinine, thirty per centum ad valorem; on rags, of whatever material, ten per centum ad valorem; on gun-powder, thirty per centum ad valorem; on feathers and down, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hides, ten per centum ad valorem; on sole and head leather, thirty per centum ad valorem; on India rubber, raw or unmanufactured, ten per centum ad valorem; on India rubber shoes and boots, thirty per centum ad valorem; on ivory, unmanufactured, and on vegetable ivory, ten per centum ad valorem; on limes of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem; on gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than simple tannin and tannin, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all silk valued at not over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; and sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three and one-third dollars.

To the State of New York, two million six hundred and three thousand nine hundred and eighteen and two-thirds dollars.

To the State of New Jersey, four hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To the State of Pennsylvania, one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and one-third dollars.

To the State of Delaware, seventy-four thousand and six hundred and eighty-three and one-third dollars.

To the State of Maryland, four hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

To the State of Vermont, two hundred and eleven thousand and sixty-eight dollars.

To the State of Massachusetts, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-one and one-third dollars.

To the State of Rhode Island, one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and one-third dollars.

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To the

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, September 2d, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by J. C. Wickliffe, the clerk of the last session.

The roll was called, and all the Senators answered to their names except S. H. Bipes, M. P. Buster, J. K. Goodloe, S. H. Jenkins, and Berry Smith.

Mr. DELAVEN offered a resolution that the Senators about whose seats there is no controversy be sworn in; adopted, and

Mr. JAMES SPEED elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rousseau, was sworn in, by U. V. Williams, Justice of the Peace.

Messrs. T. T. Garrard, W. Anthony, Walter Chiles, W. B. Read, M. P. Marshall, W. C. Grier, and Jas. F. Robinson were then sworn in.

Mr. J. K. GOODLOE was absent from sickness, or he would have been sworn in.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution to appoint a committee of Messrs. C. D. Pennebaker, W. B. Read, T. T. Alexander, Jas. M. Johnson, and A. G. Rhea, to inquire and report in relation to all questions arising out of the contest for seats between Senators, and required to report who are entitled to seats of the newly elected Senators not sworn in.

Mr. CLESELL offered a substitute, to appoint the following committee: T. F. Marshall, W. B. Read, T. T. Alexander, Chas. Chambers, and A. G. Rhea, adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 2, 1861.

The House was called to order, at 12 o'clock, by Clint McClarty, Esq., Clerk of the last House.

The members elect took the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Kentucky, and took their seats.

SPAKER.

Mr. TEVIS nominated R. A. Buckner, of Fayette, for the office of Speaker.

Mr. DESHIA nominated Jno. S. Barlow, of Barren.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. Buckner, ..... 73

For Mr. Barlow, ..... 21

Messrs. ANDREWS and DESHIA were appointed a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair.

The Speaker elect said he accepted the trust confided to him with gratitude, but at the same time with diffidence. The honor was more gratifying than anything could have save the consciousness of merit in it. He would bring to the discharge of his duties an earnest and sincere desire to fulfill them faithfully and impartially, and he hoped he would be met by a corresponding generosity on the part of the House. They were entering upon their duties at a period of great peril to the State, and questions of very exciting character might come before them, but if the dignity of legislation and decorum of debate which have heretofore distinguished the body should still characterize it, their labors might happily be directed to such action as would relieve the State from its perils, and bring back that fraternal feeling which had made our people happy at home and respected abroad.

CLERK.

Mr. TEVIS nominated W. T. Samuels, of Hardin county.

Mr. DESHIA nominated Clint McClarty, of Davies county.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. Samuels, ..... 74

For Mr. McClarty, ..... 21

Whereupon Mr. Samuels took the several oaths prescribed, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

DOORKEEPER.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Anderson Gray, of Grayson county.

Mr. BARLOW nominated Jno. M. Helms, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. Gray, ..... 75

For Mr. Helms, ..... 19

Mr. Gray having taken the oaths prescribed, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. TEVIS nominated John L. Smedley, of Mercer county.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Smedley was declared unanimously elected, and having taken the several oaths prescribed, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. TEVIS nominated James B. Lyne, of Henderson county.

Mr. EWING nominated Samuel C. Sayres, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

For Mr. Lyne, ..... 75

For Mr. Sayres, ..... 21

Mr. Lyne having taken the oaths prescribed, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TEVIS offered a resolution, adopting the rules of the last House as the rules of the present House; adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TEVIS offered a resolution appointing a committee to wait upon the Senate, and also upon the Governor, and inform them that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business; adopted, and Messrs. Tevis, V. B. Young, and Elliott were appointed said committee.

MOTION.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the SPEAKER request the several ministers resident in Frankfort to open the House, each morning, with prayer; adopted.

And the House adjourned.

[Correspondence St. Louis Democrat.]

Skirmish.

ROLLA, August 30.

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county east of Fort Scott between Montgomery of Kansas forces and the rebel troops under Rains. Reinforcements had been sent to Rains from Springfield. Six thousand rebels were encamped at Fort du Spring; another encampment of over five thousand was at a spring south of the Fayetteville road.

There were also encampments near Springfield, Gen. McIride with 1,000 men passed through Dade county last week in a south-west direction, and 1,000 men were in Dade county devastating the county. Every vestige of property belonging to Union men in Green county had been seized.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

## Official Report of the Cape Hatteras Affair.

WASHINGTON, September 1.

The following is the official report of the Cape Hatteras inlet affair:

To the Secretary of the Navy: I have to inform you that we have been eminently successful. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. We are taking on board of the Minnesota the officers and men, numbering 615, who surrendered after a bombardment from the fleet during a portion of two days.

After landing the prisoners at New York I shall return to Hampton.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM,

Commanding Blockading Squadron.

The articles of capitulation agreed on between Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler, and Samuel Barrow, commanding the naval force C. S. N., Col. Martin and Maj. Andrews, commanding the land forces at Fort Hatteras, stipulated that all forces under the said Barrow, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions, arms, men and property be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States in terms of full capitulation, and that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

## Another Official Account.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Another official account says the expedition to Hatteras Inlet resulted in a signal victory over the Rebels. They captured two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, and 615 prisoners, among whom are Capt. Samuel Barrow, Lieut. Sharp, and Dr. Brown, all late of the U. S. N. and U. S. A.

The loss on their side is not learned. Five are known to have been killed and a number wounded, many of whom were carried away. Lieut. Murdock, late U. S. N., is among the number with the loss of an arm. We have no casualty of consequence. The surrender was unconditional. About 300 men were landed, amid a heavy surf, when the men-of-war hauled in and commenced the cannonade at 10:15 A. M., on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, recommencing on the 29th with increased effect. The enemy attempted to land about 1,500 men at the fort, but were driven back. At 11:30 they displayed a white flag, and were forced to surrender at a discrete distance.

It is believed that many of the wounded and perhaps all of the killed, were sent on board the Rebel steamers on the Sound prior to the capitulation.

G. Butler has arrived in Washington.

The news of the victory caused unbounded joy. The result of the expedition is said to be our possession of the entire North Carolina coast. This expedition was planned by experienced officers in connection with the Navy Department before the meeting of the last Congress, but had been delayed till the 26th.

Among the papers captured was one from the late American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Robt. H. Scott, giving a list of all vessels leaving or to leave that port during the war, with full descriptions of cargoes, &c. By this means Rebel privateers knew when and where to look, and six named in the list were captured.

THE ANCESTORS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—Wm. Nesbitt, of New York, a Scotchman, says in a communication to one of the New York papers:

"By accounts I have lately received from Kirkendbright—my native place—I learn that Gen. McClellan is a descendant of a very ancient and illustrious Galloway family—the McClellans of Kirkendbright and Bonnie, allied to the ancient Knights of Lochinvar. The family were ennobled by Charles I, 1633, the then representative, Sir Robert McClellan, of Bonnie, being created a peer under the title of Lord Kirkendbright.

The last lord of that name died about thirty years ago, in rather reduced circumstances, leaving no issue. The title is now extinct. The ruins of the old family castle now form the most conspicuous object in the ancient burg of Kirkendbright, on the banks of the river Dee. Many of the deeds of the McClellans are still recounted in the legendary lore of the district. The name of McClellan has always been associated with all that is noble, patriotic and daring, and I am proud to think that in the person of the worthy American seion, it is still so. Sir William McClellan, an ancestor of the above family, also fell at Flodden."

REPRESENTATIVES.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER—TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander.

Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.

Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Samuel H. Boles.

Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chaubert.

Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.

Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—A. L. Davidson.

Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. Delavan.

Madison and Garrard—George Denny.

Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Win. C. Gillis.

Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.

Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irvin.

Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.

McCracken—John Q. A. King.

Nelson—F. G. Murphy.

Owen—E. F. Burns.

Pike and Letcher—David May.

Scott—Wm. Johnson.

Trimble—E. M. Garrett.

Trigg—John W. Gaines.

Union—R. S. Spalding—24.

Graves—A. R. Boone.

Hancock—W. P. D. Bush.

Harrison—Lucius Desha.

Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.

Lyon and Livingston—G. R. Merritt.

Logan—Geo. W. Ewing.

Marshall—J. C. Gilbert.

Morgan and Wolfe—G. M. Hampton.

McCracken—John Q. A. King.

Nelson—F. G. Murphy.

Owen—E. F. Burns.

Pike and Letcher—David May.

Scott—Wm. Johnson.

Trimble—E. M. Garrett.

Trigg—John W. Gaines.

Union—R. S. Spalding—24.

## LOOK AT THIS!

### M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I

have received since the above establishment

was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my

part shall be wanting to supply the increasing de-

smand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream,

&c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable

terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving

Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and

cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Mem-

ber \$ extra.

ICE ICE ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommo-

dation yet can be had at my Confectionery at any

time from 5 o'clock, a.m., until 9 o'clock, p.m.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.



GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

This delicious tonic stimulant, especially de-

signed for the use of the Medicated

Family, having superseded the so-called

"Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated,"

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1861.

**Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.**

Gentlemen who wish papers can leave their orders at the office, or with John M. Todd, in the House of Representatives, or Geo. W. Lewis, in the Senate chamber.

## DAILY COMMONWEALTH FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES & CO.,  
August, 1861. Frankfort, Ky.

**THE CARGO OF THE SAMUEL ORR.**—We are gratified to learn from the Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial that the merchants of Paducah have voluntarily paid the house of Benten & Velie, the representatives of the cargo of the captured steamer Samuel Orr, the sum of \$10,000 for the same. Mr. Bingham, a member of the firm, arrived at Cairo on Thursday from Paducah, where he had been cordially treated. He informs the correspondent that the Paducahians are determined to have the Orr brought back or pay for her. Having been ruled by a mob long enough, they have taken the matter into their own hands, and assure all there will be no repetition of the recent disgraceful scenes. It is announced as a certainty that the citizens of Paducah have cut off all communication with the South by cutting the telegraph wires and blockading the Mobile and Ohio railroad at that point.

**MURDER AT ATTICA, INDIANA.**—Great excitement was occasioned at Attica on Thursday by a most flagrant murder in that vicinity. A man by the name of Charles Conklin killed an Irishman by stabbing him several times. The trouble arose out of a conversation about the war. The Irishman and a friend were riding in Conklin's wagon when the conversation commenced. Conklin is said to be a secessionist. The Irishmen declared their intention to sustain the government by fighting for it if necessary, whereupon Conklin assaulted one of them, who sprang from the wagon. Conklin got out, drew his knife, and stabbing him to the heart, when the Irishman fell dead. Conklin fled. A meeting was called at Attica and a committee appointed to pursue and arrest the murderer, which they did after some search and hard running. Many citizens of Attica and vicinity are in favor of hanging him immediately.

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**THE EXPENSE OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.**—The cost of conveying a regiment, with all its appurtenances, horses, wagons, and baggage, from Boston to Washington, is about \$10,000.

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### Speaker of the Senate.

The Speaker of the House has been taken from the centre of the State, and all the other officers of the House are from the centre and the southern portion of the State. The centre of the State will get the Clerk of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Assistant Clerk will possibly be elected from the same region. The Public Printer and the Keeper of the Penitentiary will come from the centre of the State or Louisville; and Northern Kentucky presents the name of Col. John F. Fisk for Speaker of the Senate. Does not justice decide that she ought to be heard? Is not this much due to her great Union vote?

### NORTHERN KENTUCKY.

STATE LINE, Sept. 1, 1861.

*Editor of the Commonwealth:*

A Jeff Davis meeting was held in the southern part of Christian county, a few days ago, in the stronghold of traitors and rebels. Burnett was present, and made a most villainous and treasonable speech, in which he appealed to the crowd to resist the United States laws with guns, knives, clubs, or anything else. He abused Crittenden, Jackson, Mallory, and the rest of the Union delegation from this State as infamous hypocrites and deceivers, and called the Union men a pack of Abe Lincoln's dogs. It was the most vindictive volley of abuse against the Union and Union men that I ever heard. A county regiment was organized, with the private understanding among its leaders that it is to resist the enforcement of the Federal laws. I wish to inform you particularly of a pretended peace commission appointed at the secession meeting, composed of Col. John D. Morris, Maj. Berry, Dr. Whitlock, and other Secessionists of Christian county, to bear a peace memorial to your Legislature. Col. Morris is a most violent partisan of the Confederates, and now holds a commission in the Confederate army, and the rest of the commissioners are about as much disposed to peace as he is. I hope you will expose these men in their true colors—especially Col. Morris, who has declared openly, on twenty occasions, that he hoped to God that Kentucky would soon be in the condition that Virginia is in. Mr. Commonwealth, when these wolves in sheep's clothing come to Frankfort, tear the masks off their hideous visages. They are all in close correspondence with Camp Boone; have given thousands of dollars, horses, and provisions to the Confederate army, and are well known in Montgomery county, Tennessee, and Christian county, Kentucky, as cherishing and expressing the most ardent love for the Southern Confederacy, and the deadliest malice for the United States.

### TENNESSEE.

**DIABOLICAL SECESSION OUTRAGE IN MISSOURI.**—An attempt was made on the 28th to blow up the railroad train due at Rolla the same afternoon. A keg of powder had been buried under the rails, to which a fuse was attached, and the explosion occurred just as the engine passed over the mine. The explosion took place on an embankment from fifteen to twenty feet high at the bottom of a down grade from either way. The force of the explosion was expended laterally instead of in upward direction, the dirt being thrown outwards from the sides of the embankment. On this account the damage was comparatively slight, and contrary to the designs of the miscreants. Hence what was intended by them as the selection of a point of greatest danger to the train, proved one of safety. A company of cavalry under Capt. McFall, was sent down to reconnoiter last night. They found several rails ripped up from the track in a deep cut near Jamestown station. Three suspicious looking characters were seen on the track in the neighborhood, and were fired upon. Nothing further was heard from them than the exclamation from one of the party, borne on the midnight air, "I'm shot!"

**NICARAGUA COTTON.**—A late number of the Panama Star states that "the first cotton from Nicaragua has been sent down on the Columbus, (about thirty bales.) Mr. John E. Russell, an enterprising American gentleman, is the planter and shipper, and is doing a great deal toward the growing of cotton in that State, having already distributed some fifty thousand pounds of seed in the department of Chinandagua. It is expected next year's crop will be very large."

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### LETCHER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

For State Treasurer, James H. Garrison, 244; Gobrias Terry, Southern Right, 202; For State Senate, T. T. Garrison, 264; C. B. Britton, Southern Right, 237. For Representative, A. E. Adams, Union, 337; David May, Southern Right, 218.

**Ferguson's station,** on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, twelve miles from Russellville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, together with a large amount of tobacco.

**It is stated that Gen. Fremont has a force now collected in Missouri of seventy-five thousand troops, and that he is preparing for a vigorous movement.**

**CAMP REVERIE.**—A soldier from the Webster Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, thus writes to the Boston Courier:

If people could only understand the luxury of tents, house rents would fall rapidly. When it rains, every drop makes mud. I see the stars through the tent door, and with the flashes of distant lightning, the whole tent glows, till I fancy myself, as I lie half asleep, in a grotto of pearl, and the torches flash along the walls. In the hot noon I lift up the edges of the tent, and the cool breeze comes in laden with the fragrance of the field. I see clusters of men about the trees; the green vines clinging to the shrubs, and drooping from the boughs; the hoarse-creickets flying across the field, and the men with water jars in long rows. Then the ridges, full of shadows, lift themselves against the clear, hot sky, and in a reverie which no sound of pavements intrudes upon, and no stiff outlines of buildings destroy, tents and fields and hills transported themselves to the Orient, and I look to see some richly caparisoned Vizier follow these slaves, or some veiled Sultan amble by on one of these mules. This is a garden of Damascene—those hills are Lebanon—that pathway across the green field leads to Palmyra. These monotonous songs are the camel drivers just from Ispahan—they will soon come in sight. I see the Pharao gleaming through the trees and scattering brooks over the valley. The Prophet blesses yonder wheat field, and the Pasha taxes yonder grove, and my little blackamoor, who just handed me water as it were the Sultan, nods assent. Poor fellow he looks up somewhat sadly with his great eyes, as if he thought of home. No wonder! I have been thinking of how many times it will be before I shall reach those distant hills and climb their sides, and of the time—but no matter.

**SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.**—General Pierce chanced to be in Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday evening last, and was serenaded by the citizens. He made his appearance and addressed the multitude as follows:

I respond cheerfully to your call, fellow citizens of Lafayette, but if you have assembled with the expectation that I would address you, it is an expectation which I am compelled to disappoint. I left New England to observe for myself the attractions and advantages of a portion of the Great West, in the most quiet manner possible, and with an irrevocable purpose not to make a speech during my absence. I give you my sympathy in this hour of one country's severe trial. I give you my sympathy in your love for the glorious Union which our fathers delivered to us, and in your reverence for, and fidelity to all the provisions of the Constitution upon which that Union has reposed. It has been a source of special satisfaction to me to meet here several officers with whom it was my good fortune to render some service on a foreign soil, among them Col. Manson and Capt. Kise, now near me. I rejoice, gentlemen, in the rich inheritance and abounding resources which under a benevolent Providence you are called upon to develop in this vast and productive State, and I tender to you my best wishes with my warm and grateful acknowledgments for this demonstration of your personal regard. Good-night.

**THE BATTLE FIELD A FORTNIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.**—Under the above head a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who visited Springfield, gives the following incredible account:

There still remain about seventy-five or one hundred unburied bodies upon the field of battle, besides a large number of horses. The bodies are in every instance those of Federal soldiers, and are generally lying on hard gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the hollows, or where the ground was soft, have been hid from view. The stench arising from the field is not as overpowering as might be supposed. With a single exception, every face has turned as black as an Ethiop, and that one, strange to say, persists in retaining its Caucasian characteristic. In several instances, the visitor can distinctly see where wounded men have dragged themselves from the places where they fell to the shade afforded by the few scrubby oak bushes in the field, and there, with the crimson tide of life ebbling away, and no kind hand to administer so trifling a thing as a cup of water, for the want of which they were lashing, they laid them down to die.

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**THE EARTHQUAKE AT CINCINNATI.**—CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity about five o'clock this morning. In many cases the shock was severe enough to arouse people from sleep.

**GENERAL BEAUREGARD IS A CATHOLIC.**—It is said that on the morning of the battle, prayer was offered to Almighty God, and the holy sacrament administered to the General and immense numbers of his men. The brave Col. Corcoran of the Sixty-ninth and all his men are also Catholics, and received the holy sacrament before entering into battle.—*Salem (Mass.) Sunday Dispatch.*

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